

Apple-Works Forum

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Five Dollars

The Time Has Come

by Warren Williams and Cathleen Merritt

This is a difficult note for us to write, but after ten years of service to the AppleWorks community, **NAUG** will close its doors on December 31, 1995. It was a hard decision, but with declining memberships and rising costs, the writing is on the wall.

Now that the decision is made, we are turning our efforts to making sure that **NAUG** goes out in style. You trusted us with your ideas, with your writing, and with your money. Our job is to make sure that we handle these responsibilities fairly and honestly.

We will save our personal good-byes for next month's *AppleWorks Forum*. But an announcement like this raises important questions. Here are answers to some of those questions:

Question: What will happen to the *AppleWorks Forum*?

Answer: The December 1995 issue will be the last issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*. We want that issue to be spectacular, so we've asked important contributors to

the AppleWorks community to submit articles, thoughts, and their heartfelt "goodbyes" for publication in the *Forum*.

The December issue will also include a timeline of memorable AppleWorks events, and we need your help with that project. Please send us any important dates you think we might miss...like the date someone introduced your favorite AppleWorks add-on and any other dates you think we should remember.

Your December *AppleWorks Forum* will arrive in mid-December, about two weeks later than usual. That will give us the time we need to prepare these late-arriving articles for the issue.

Question: What will happen to the balance of the money you sent us?

Answer: We will send the balance of your money back to you if you like. However, we have five other options to offer you. These include full-year subscriptions to major magazines (values up to

\$39.95), membership in the ClarisWorks Users Group, a complete set of back issues of the *AppleWorks Forum*, and popular AppleWorks products at unbelievably low prices. The details of these offers appear on pages 22 and 23 of this issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

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Question: What will you do with the money that is not reclaimed by members?

Answer: We will use any remaining funds to continue to operate our electronic services (including NAUG's electronic bulletin board service). We will keep those services open until we run out of money.

Question: I just sent in my renewal payment. Will I have to request a refund?

Answer: We realized in early October that NAUG would have to close. Once we made that decision, we immediately changed some policies regarding member renewals. Members who paid by credit card or by purchase order were only charged to extend their membership through December. Members who paid by check should fill out the forms on pages 22 and 23 to exercise one of their refund options.

Question: What will happen to the NAUG staff? Will anyone lose his or her job when NAUG closes?

Answer: At its peak, NAUG had 13 full-time and part-time staff members to manage the membership list, fill your orders, copy disks, and perform the other jobs necessary to maintain an organization with more than 16,000 members. But in recent years the staff spent increasing amounts of time working with our sister organization, the ClarisWorks Users Group (C•WUG).

No jobs will be lost when NAUG closes.

Question: Will I be able to get disks and templates from NAUG after December 31?

Answer: You will be able to download any files you want from NAUG's areas on America Online, CompuServe, GENie, and from the NAUG bulletin board service. But you will not be able to order disks from NAUG after December 31.

The special offer on page 23 lets you order public domain disks for as little as \$1 per disk, so now is the time to complete your collection. This month's issue of **NAUG on Disk** contains an updated copy of NAUG's Public Domain Catalog that you can use to choose the disks you order. **NAUG on Disk** costs \$10 postpaid (international postage additional) and requires a 3.5-inch disk drive. If you do not

have a 3.5-inch disk drive, the Public Domain Update articles in each issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* describe the different disks we added to our library.

Our software licensing agreement with Apple Computer prohibits us from distributing Apple's system software electronically. If you want those disks, please order them before our December 31 deadline.

Question: What will happen to the disks in NAUG's Public Domain Library?

Answer: We will archive and protect those disks in case they are of historical interest to future generations. We will also try to identify a library or other institution that will care for the disks and make them available to researchers and others with a legitimate interest in their contents.

Question: What will happen to 1040Works?

Answer: Dan Verkade, the developer of 1040Works, is trying to decide if the size of the Apple II market justifies updating 1040Works for the 1995 tax year. Mr. Verkade plans to make his decision by the end of November and will notify previous 1040Works users by mail in early December if he will update the package. If you bought last year's version of 1040Works, you will receive a letter if Mr. Verkade decides to produce a 1995 version of the package.

Mr. Verkade is anxious to hear your suggestions and comments, but because of the anticipated volume of mail and messages, he will not be able to respond to your contacts. Please direct your encouraging comments to Mr. Verkade, not to NAUG.

[Dan Verkade, 51 Bowen Road, Perris, California 92571; (909) 943-5500; Internet: danbv@aol.com]

Question: How can I contact NAUG after December 31?

Answer: To save money (which will let us keep our electronic services operating longer), we will disconnect NAUG's telephones on December 31. In an emergency, you can use the ClarisWorks User Group's phone lines to contact NAUG. The voice line is (313) 454-1969. The fax number is (313) 454-1965. ■

How to Make Custom Disk Sleeves with AppleWorks

by Cynthia E. Field

This article is part of a continuing series that describes projects you can create with AppleWorks and TimeOut SuperFonts. This month you will design and print a disk sleeve for identifying and storing 3.5-inch disks. Although you can use SuperFonts to decorate your disk sleeves, you can use any version of AppleWorks to create blank sleeves or sleeves with plain text.

Getting organized is one of the preoccupations of the '90's. For computer users, that often means taming piles of program and data disks. Perhaps it comes as no surprise that AppleWorks, which helps you in so many ways, can also help manage your disks. [Ed: If you've been following this series, you probably realize there isn't much that AppleWorks and SuperFonts cannot do.]

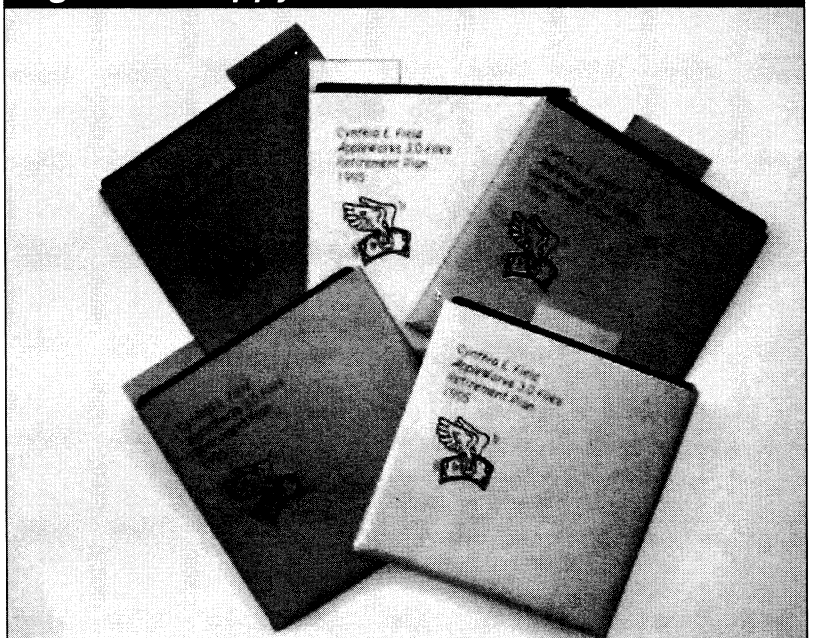
This month you will learn how to use AppleWorks to create disk sleeves for 3.5-inch floppy disks. As you can see from Figure 1, the front of each sleeve accommodates both text and graphics. You can cut the higher back of the sleeve to create left, center, or right tabs. Using colored paper lets you color-code your sleeves to further organize your disks.

Overview

Creating personalized disk sleeves with attractive fonts and graphics requires two files. The first is the AppleWorks word processor file in Figure 2 that you will use to cut and fold the sleeve. The second is a SuperFonts document that specifies the text and graphics you will print on your sleeves.

After printing the disk sleeve template, you will reinsert the paper into your printer and overprint the sleeve with the SuperFonts output. This two-step process is less time-consuming than trying to inte-

Figure 1: Floppy Disks with Sleeves



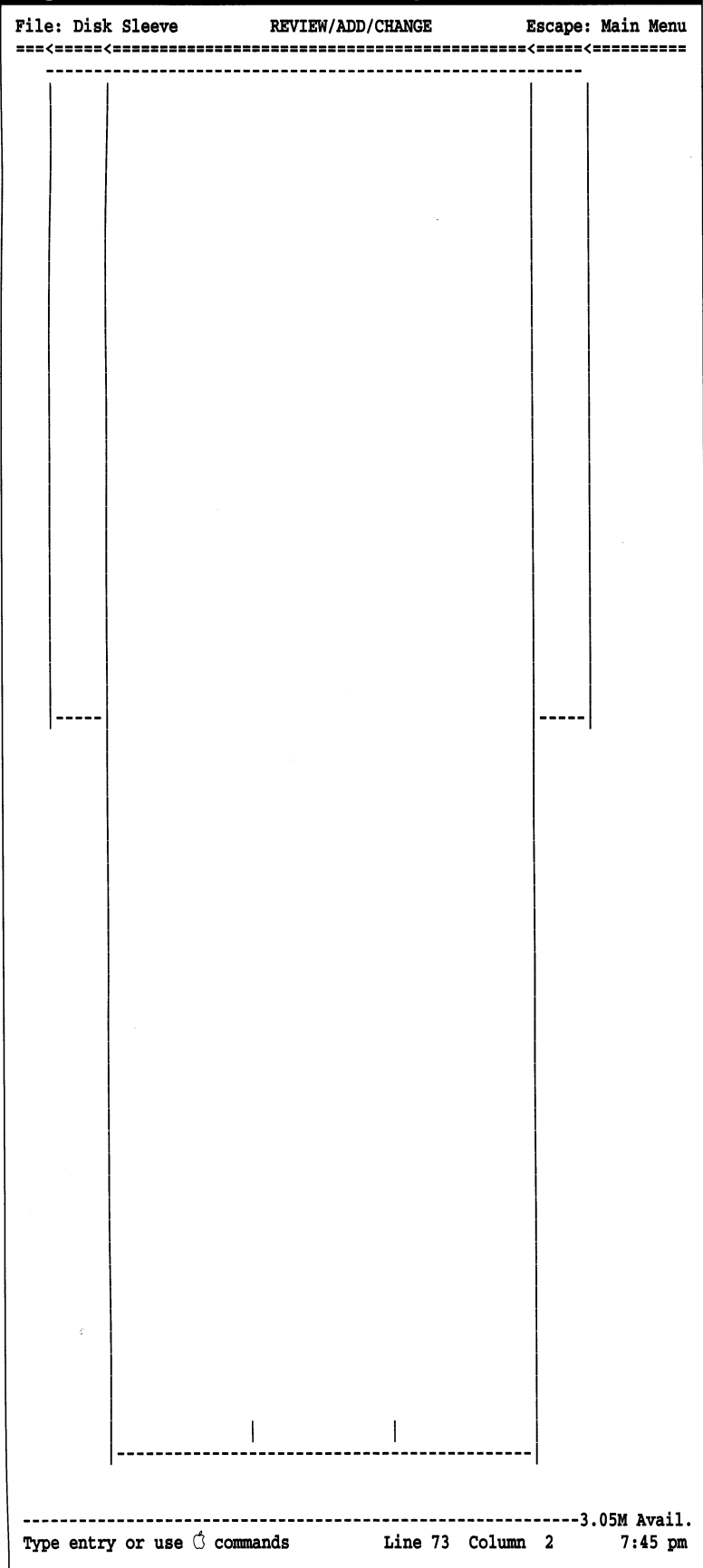
grate the disk sleeve template, fonts, and graphics into a single document. (The SuperFonts commands, fancy fonts, and clip art usually distort the template's dimensions. They must be precise if your disk sleeves are going to fit properly.)

[Ed: Creating the template is even easier with AppleWorks GS. See the sidebar entitled "Making Disk Sleeves with AppleWorks GS" on page 6 for some help getting started.]

What You Need

You need the following software and supplies to complete this project:

Figure 2: Disk Sleeve Template



- AppleWorks 2.0 or later enhanced with TimeOut SuperFonts. *[Ed: If you do not have SuperFonts, you can still create the sleeves, just without the fancy fonts and graphics.]*
- TimeOut Paint (if you want to include a graphic).
- Good quality paper. (Color paper is optional.)
- Scissors or paper cutter.
- A glue stick.

Preparing the Disk Sleeve Template

You will begin by creating the disk sleeve template in *Figure 2*. First, you will define the printer options and create a new Tab ruler. Then you will type the hyphens and the vertical bar characters that outline the template.

Follow these steps to create the template and enter the printer options:

1. Launch AppleWorks and create a word processor file named "Disk Sleeve".
2. Press Apple-O and enter the following settings:
 - Top Margin: 1.0 Inches
 - Left Margin: 0.0 Inches
 - Right Margin: 0.0 Inches
 - Bottom Margin: 0.0 Inches
 - Lines per Inch: 8 lines
 - Chars per Inch: 12 chars

The lines per inch and characters per inch settings match the units on a standard ruler. A setting of 8 lines per inch corresponds to the 1/8-inch markings. A setting of 12 characters per inch means that three spaces on the AppleWorks screen equals 1/4-inch on the ruler. These settings made it easy to "translate" a paper sketch onto the AppleWorks screen.

3. Now you will create the Tab ruler. Press Apple-T, choose "Modify current", and

then press “N” for “No tabs”. Set new Left Tabs at columns 4, 10, 55, and 61.

Drawing the Disk Sleeve

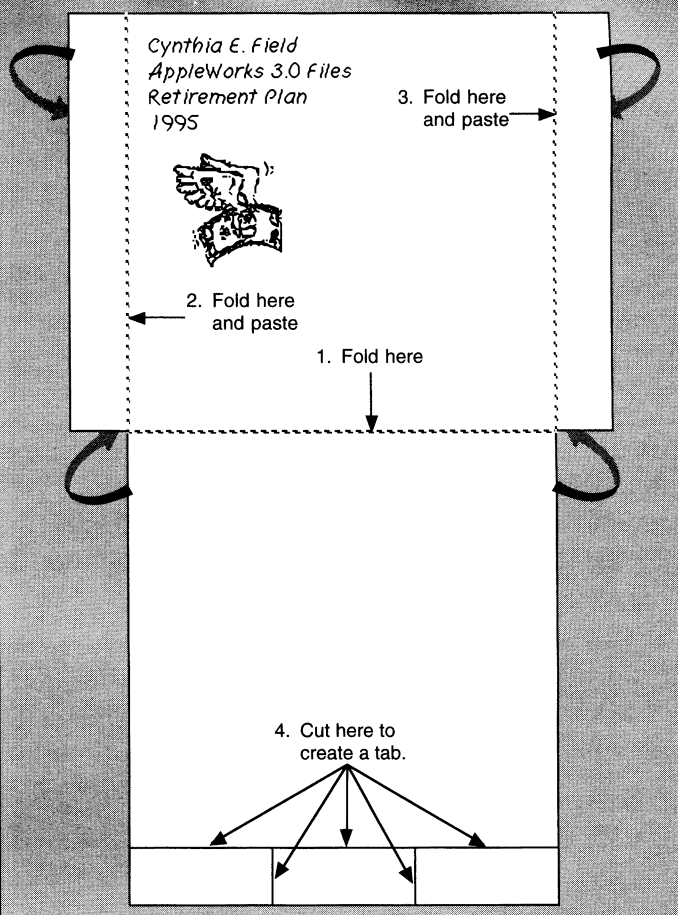
Now you are ready to type the characters you will use to create the outline of the disk sleeve. Continue with these steps to “draw” the design:

1. Press the Return Key to move the cursor to line 8. Then press the Tab Key and type a series of hyphens from columns 4 through 60. Press the Return Key to move to the next line.
2. On line 9, press the Tab Key once. Type “l” (Shift-\) at each of the four Tab stops on line 9. Then press the Return Key.
3. Copy line 9 “To clipboard”. Then copy from the clipboard 27 times. Move the cursor to the next line, which should be line 37.
4. On line 37, press the Tab Key, type “l”, then 5 hyphens, then “l”. Press the Tab Key and repeat the “l-----l” sequence.
5. On line 38, press the Tab Key twice. Type “l”, press the Tab Key, and type “l” again. Then press the Return Key.
6. Copy line 38 “To clipboard”. Then copy the clipboard’s contents thirty times. Move the cursor to the next line, which should be line 69.

Now you will add three lines that you will use to cut the index tabs. The tabs will make it easier to find the disk you need in a file or stack of disks. Continue as follows:

7. On line 69, press the Tab Key twice. Then type “l”.
8. Type additional “l”s in columns 25 and 40.
9. Press the Tab Key to move the cursor to the next Tab stop and type a final “l”. Then press the Return Key to move to the next line.
10. On line 70, press the Tab Key twice, type “l”, and enter a series of hyphens to fill the space up to the next Tab stop. Type “l” at the Tab stop.
11. Save and lock your template.

Figure 3: Assembling the Sleeve



Printing and Assembling the Disk Sleeve

Next, you will print and assemble a blank sample disk sleeve to make sure that it's the correct size. Follow these steps:

1. Print the template on plain paper and cut out the design.
2. Using *Figure 3* as your guide, fold the bottom half of the sleeve behind the top of the sleeve. (The horizontal fold should line up with the bottom of the side tabs on the front of the sleeve.)
4. Fold and glue the two side tabs behind the back of sleeve.
5. Turn the sleeve over so the back is facing you. You will see the two vertical bars you “drew” in steps #7-9 under “Drawing the Disk Sleeve”. Use these bars as guides to help you cut a right, center, or left tab.
6. Insert a 3.5-inch disk in the sleeve to make sure it fits. If not, revise your template accordingly.

Making Disk Sleeves with AppleWorks GS

AppleWorks GS (AWGS) owners should consider using AWGS to create their sleeves. AppleWorks GS's wysiwyg (what-you-see-is-what-you-get) capabilities and graphics rulers let you work directly from the plan in *Figure A*. That eliminates the need to "tweak" the character-per-inch and lines-per-inch settings as you must with AppleWorks "Classic". AppleWorks GS also lets you print your disk sleeves in one pass instead of printing the blank sleeve and then overprinting with custom text and graphics.

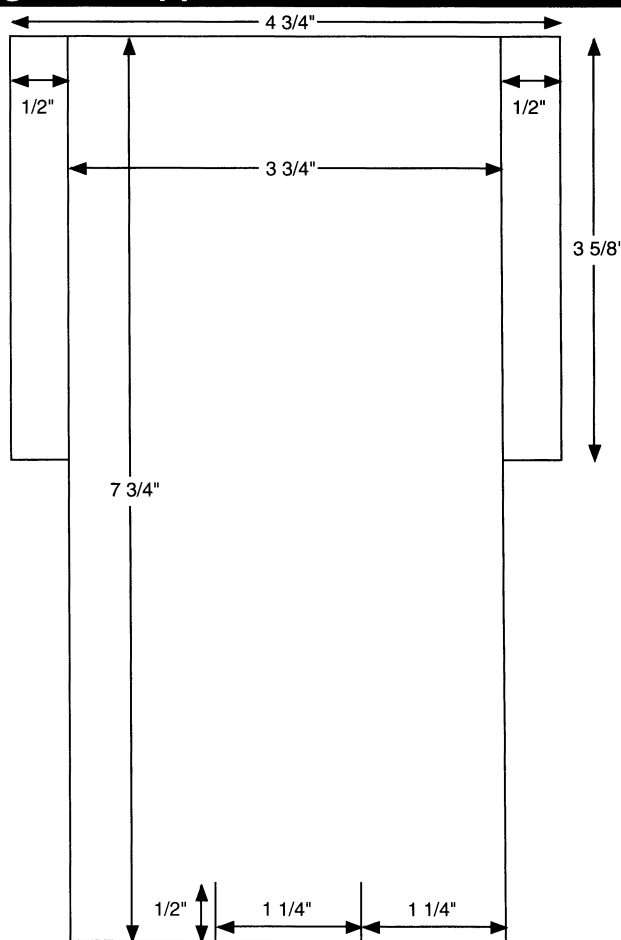
To use AppleWorks GS, create a new page layout document, switch to Fit in Window mode, and use the Box Tool to draw the three rectangles in *Figure A*. Then hold down the Shift Key and use the Line Tool to draw the two short, evenly spaced vertical lines that serve as cutting guides for the index tabs. Switch between Fit in Window and Actual Size mode, as required, to complete your project.

Next, use the Text Tool to create a small text frame and type a description of the contents of the disk.

To add a graphic, create a new graphic document, import the desired illustration, and use the AppleWorks GS clipboard to transfer the graphic onto the sleeve.

As a IIGS owner, you probably use 3.5-inch disks to store your work. But you can also use AppleWorks GS to create custom sleeves for your 5.25-inch

Figure A: AppleWorks GS Sleeve



disks. The procedures are the same; all you do is adjust the measurements in *Figure A* to create the larger sleeves.

Personalizing the Disk Sleeve

Now it's time to customize the sleeve with SuperFonts. Continue with these steps to add text and graphics to your sleeve design:

1. Start a new word processor file named "Disk Sleeve.ex".
2. Using *Figure 4* as your guide, enter the SuperFonts command that specifies the location of the font you will use in your template. (I used Los.Angeles.12 in *Figure 4*.)
3. Enter the <p1=... command to specify the path to your graphic. (I used the Money graphic that

came with Publish It!.) [Ed: If you do not have *Publish It!*, you can use the similar graphic on this month's issue of *NAUG on Disk*.] Edit the command to match your system.

4. Enter the margin settings in *Figure 4*. That will print your text and graphics in the upper left-hand corner on the front of your disk sleeve template.
5. On the next lines, type your name and disk information where I typed my name, "AppleWorks 3.0 Files", "Retirement Plan", and "1995".

SuperFonts Projects...

Now you will add the graphic. Continue as follows:

6. Launch TimeOut Paint and navigate to the Money file.
7. Select "Coordinates" from the Goodies Menu.
8. Put the cursor above and to the left of the figure. Write down the coordinates.
9. Put the cursor below and to the right of the figure. Once again, write down the coordinates.
10. Quit TimeOut Paint and return to your document. Enter the `<p1...` command, substituting the coordinates of your graphic for the four numbers in the example in *Figure 4*.
11. Save the file.

Now you will print the custom text and graphics on your disk sleeve. Follow these steps:

1. Print a copy of the "Disk Sleeve" template with AppleWorks. Do not cut out the sleeve.
2. Make as many photocopies of the completed sample as you need on papers of your choice.
3. Insert one of the copies in your printer. Try to line up the print head at the same point you used when you printed the original template.
4. Switch back to the SuperFonts template, press Apple-Escape, and launch SuperFonts.
5. Press the Return Key to print from the beginning of the document.
6. Select "The screen", type "H" (for high quality printing), and press the Return Key twice to display the text and graphics on your screen.
7. If everything looks good, use SuperFonts to print the text and graphics on the template. The information should print near the top left corner of the front of the sleeve.
8. Cut out the template. Then assemble the disk sleeve by following steps #2 through #6 under "Printing and Assembling the Disk Sleeve".

Figure 4: SuperFonts Document for Sleeve

```
File: Disk Sleeve.ex          REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE          Escape: Main Menu
=====
<1=/CEFE1/APPLEWORKS.3.0/FONTS/LOS.ANGELES.12>
<p1=/field.naug/money>
-----Top Margin:  1.5 inches
-----Left Margin:  1.0 inches
Cynthia E. Field
AppleWorks 3.0 Files
Retirement Plan
1995
<p1,014,110,190,186>

-----3.05M Avail.
Type entry or use ⌘ commands          Line 9  Column 22          10/04/95  7:46 pm
```

Conclusion

Now it's time to organize the mountains of disks scattered about your desk and desk drawers. The disk sleeves will help protect your disks against physical or environmental damage. But just as importantly, you can use the sleeves to help you identify your disks. Try using different color papers for different categories. (For example, use green disk sleeves for financial data, blue for student grade disks, and red for household files.) Use different graphics to establish "themes" for your disks. And write extra information on the disk sleeve's tab to help you identify the disk.

Whatever method you prefer, you just might discover that getting organized and having fun are one and the same.

*[Dr. Cynthia E. Field is the Contributing Editor of the **AppleWorks Forum** and the author of more than 400 articles about computers. She can be reached at cfield@mail.davis.uri.edu on the Internet.]*

*[Ed: A working copy of this template appears on this month's issue of **NAUG on Disk**, which costs \$10 from NAUG. The template requires AppleWorks 2.0 or later, enhanced with TimeOut SuperFonts. NAUG on Disk requires a 3.5-inch disk drive.]*

The **National AppleWorks Users Group (NAUG)** is an association dedicated to supporting AppleWorks users. NAUG provides technical support and information about AppleWorks and enhancements to that program. Our primary means of communicating with members is through the monthly newsletter entitled the **AppleWorks Forum**.

The SEG.ER File Structure in AppleWorks 5.0 and 5.1

by Christian Serreau

The early versions of AppleWorks offered only two user-configurable options; you could (1) define your standard data disk, and (2) control the printer settings. AppleWorks 1.x and 2.x stored these settings in the SEG.PR file along with the startup date and available printer information.

With the release of AppleWorks 3.0, the number of configurable items grew to include the preloading, spelling checker, and date/time format preferences. That required a new file, named SEG.ER, to save these settings, along with the date, the standard data disk name or location, and your printer settings. (See the June 1990 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* for more information about AppleWorks 3.0's SEG.ER file). Of course, SEG.PR continued to play a role in AppleWorks 3.0, but only as an unchanging file filled with information about the printers supported by AppleWorks.

Claris Corporation graciously published the structure of AppleWorks 3.0's SEG.ER file in a document called "AppleWorks File Formats". This information was critical for developers of AppleWorks add-ons and other third party products.

Since then, we've seen two major upgrades to AppleWorks (versions 4.0 and 5.0), but the developers of these versions of AppleWorks never updated the technical documentation that described the program.

Intrigued by the paucity of information about the new versions of AppleWorks, I explored the SEG.ER file in AppleWorks 5.1, the current version of AppleWorks. *Figure 1* reflects the results of my research.

It's interesting to note that the names of the nine most recently loaded files are saved in their own file, SEG.FL, not in SEG.ER. Similarly, the alarm clock reminders are saved in a data base file named "Alarms". Finally, unless SEG.ER is modified once again, the coming "Monthly Calendar" feature will also require its own data file. ■

[Christian Serreau is a professor of Political Science in Paris, London, and Moscow. He's been using an Apple II since late 1977. You can reach Prof. Serreau at 100316.14@compuserve.com.]

Figure 1: SEG.ER File Structure in AppleWorks 5.1

Position in File	Number of bytes	Address in memory	Used for ¹
0000	001	0F08- ERHardPath	Disk x (Slot x) ² , later 0CA6
0001	001	0F09- ERPreload	d0=none d1=wp d2=db d3=ss d4=wp & db d5=wp & ss d6=db & ss d7=all
* mouse and cursor data			
0002	001	0F0A- ButtonDelay	
0003	001	0F0B- MouseHoriz	
0004	001	0F0C- MouseVert	
0005	001	0F0D- InsertCursor	
0006	001	0F0E- OverStrCursor	
0007	001	0F0F- CursorOnVal	
0008	001	0F10- CursorOffVal	
0009	001	0F11- MouseFlag	mouse status (1=enabled)

Figure 1: SEG.ER File Structure in AppleWorks 5.1 – Continued

Position in File	Number of bytes	Address in memory	Used for ¹
* general printer information			
000A	001	0F12- BitFlags	bit 01 time format (00=am/pm) bits 02-04 unused bit 08 bell status (01=off) bit 10 unused bits 20-80 date format ¹ bit 20 01 = full month name bit 40 01 = abridged(XX/XX/XX) bit 80 01 = month before day
000B	001	0F13- GSEnterKey	keypad key literal value
000C	001	0F14- ExpertMode	bit 01 01 = ignore yes/no bit 02-80 unused
000D	001	0F15-	unused ¹
000E	001	0F16-	bit 01-20 unused bit 40 remember loaded files bit 80 y/n order (01=yes first) unused
000F	001	0F17-	unused
0010	001	0F18- SpellSpecs	bits 01-04 summary settings: b001=none b010=clipboard b011=screen b100=only bits 08-10 suggestions: b00 normal b01 QuickSpell b10 QuickSpell+ b11 QuickSpell++ bit 20 copy thesaurus bit 40 copy dictionaries bit 80 method (1 = in context)
0011	001	0F19- ERPtrCount	number of printers
0012	001	0F1A- EROAHPrinter	oa-H printer ref. number
0013	001	0F1B-	unused
0014	001	0F1C- ERCurrPrinter	last used printer ref. number
* date for last startup			
0015	003	0F1D- ERToday	3 bytes for date YMD
0018	003	0F20-	3 bytes for time HMS ⁵
001B	00D	0F23-	unused
* printer #1 description - these 24 bytes are also stored at pointer 0F58			
0028	00F	0F30- ERPtrName	0F bytes for printer name
0037	00F	0F3F- ERInterCard	0F bytes for interface card control characters, length is 00 if characters are ctrl-I80N
0046	001	0F4E- ERPtrNum	printer number in AW list
0047	001	0F4F- ERSpecsOn	00 if Ctrl-I80N, 65 if other
0048	001	0F50- ERPtrSlot	01-07 or FF
0049	001	0F51- ERPtrType	driver number in AW list
004A	001	0F52-	bit 20 LF needed after CR bit 40 stop at end of page bit 80 accept top of page cmds. platen width ⁶
004B	001	0F53- ERPlaten	
* data for printers 2-5			
004C	024	pointer 0F5A	printer #2 information
0070	024	pointer 0F5C	printer #3 information
0094	024	pointer 0F5E	printer #4 information
00B8	024	pointer 0F60	printer #5 information

Figure 1: SEG.ER File Structure in AppleWorks 5.1 – Continued

Position in File	Number of bytes	Address in memory	Used for ¹
*			
00DC	032	BA32- ERMainPathName later moved to BA00 ⁷	
*			
010E	032	pointer 0AAD	location of dictionaries ⁸
0212	067	pointer 0EFE	TimeOut/Inits status and path ⁹
0279	001	0AB5- SBDelay	screen blanker delay
027A	001	0AB6- ASDelay	auto-save delay
027B	001	0AB7- NoCentury	bit 80 don't return century
027C	001	0FFD-	bits 01-02 unused
			bit 04 use default wp margins
			bit 08 special rules for Rtn
			bit 10 enable keypad macros
			bit 20 save txt files as txt
			bit 40 clear BUBit on copies
			bit 80 show rulers in wp.
027D	001	0FFE-	bits 01-04 unused
			bit 08 use MouseText screens
			bit 10 ignore drives
			bit 20 keep backup of files
			bit 40 unused
			bit 80 auto-add db rec. (1=no)
027E	001	0FFF-	bits 01-02 unused
			bit 04 reset db (01=no)
			bit 08 reset wp (01=no)
			bit 10 disable macro clicks
			bit 20 activate UltraMacros
			bit 40 reset ss (01=no)
			bit 80 max.ss rows (00=999)
027F	001	BA96- PBStatus	printer buffer status
0280	001	0A64- AddFilesOrder	FF=disk, 00=type 01=name 02=date 03=size
0281	001	0A65- ListFilesOrder	
0282	003	0A66- MTSscrChars	characters for MouseText screens
0285	003	0A69- StdScrChars	characters for standard screens
0288	001	0A6C- LMVal	left margin standard value ⁶
0289	001	0A6D- RMVal	right margin standard value ⁶
028A	001	0A6E- TMVal	top margin standard value ⁶
028B	001	0A6F- BMVal	bottom margin standard value ⁶
028C	001	0A70- Currency	currency symbol
028D	001	0A61- Thousands	thousands separator
028E	001	0A72- DecimalSep	decimal separator
028F	001	0A73- OTMenus	one-touch menus (01=yes)
*			
0290	050	pointer 0A74	default word processor ruler ¹⁰
02E0	100	pointer 0EFC	pathnames ¹¹
030E	800	pointer 10D7	glossaries information ¹²
0B0E	010	pointer 0EF8	custom dictionary name ¹³
*			
0B1E	060	pointer #1	printer 1 special code names
0B7E	060	pointer #2	printer 2 special code names
0BDE	060	pointer #3	printer 3 special code names
0C3E	060	pointer #4	printer 4 special code names
0C9E	060	pointer #5	printer 5 special code names
*			
0CFE	260	pointer 0F62	printer #1 driver
0F5E	260	pointer 0F64	printer #2 driver
11BE	260	pointer 0F66	printer #3 driver
141E	260	pointer 0F68	printer #4 driver
167E	260	pointer 0F6A	printer #5 driver
*			
18DE	end of file		

Figure 1: SEG.ER File Structure in AppleWorks 5.1 – Continued

Notes

¹ Position, number of bytes, and addresses in hexadecimal format. Values in "Used for" columns in hexadecimal format, unless otherwise stated (b=binary, d=decimal). For a description of pointers, please refer to pages 21-23 in the August 1990 issue of the AppleWorks Forum.

² in ProDOS standard format for devices, i.e.:

```
bits 01-08  unused
bits 10-40  slot number
bit 80      drive number minus 1
```

³ thus:

```
b000  Mon DD, YYYY
b001  Month DD,YYYY
b010  MM/DD/YY
b100  DD Mon YYYY
b101  DD Month YYYY
b110  DD/MM/YY
```

⁴ Was DontSaveER in v3.0. AppleWorks 5.1 always updates SEG.ER, unless the file is locked.

⁵ AppleWorks doesn't save the current time, so these bytes are always set to 12:00:00 (0C 00 00).

⁶ AppleWorks decimal format (ex: d255 = 25.5 inches).

⁷ Unless ERHardPath is non-zero. In this case, string is "Drive x (Slot x)".

⁸ format: pos. l. used for

```
-----
0000 01  Hardpathname, unused
0001 31  pathname, P.String
```

⁹ format: pos. l. used for

```
-----
0000 01  statut byte      bit 00: TimeOut status
                                bit 01: Inits status
0001 01  menus byte      bit 01: sort menus
0002 01  mult. disks     bit 01: multiple TimeOut disks
0003 01  TimeOut hardpathname2
0004 31  TimeOut pathname
0035 01  Inits hardpathname (unused)
0036 31  Inits pathname
```

¹⁰ format: pos. l. used for

```
-----
0000 50  P.string
```

¹¹ format: pos. l. used for

```
-----
0000 01  number of pathnames (0-8)
0001 FF  pathnames (max. length for each: d40 characters)
```

¹² format: pos. l. used for

```
-----
0000 01  number of defined menus (0-7)
0001 10  menu 1 title
0011 01  number of defined templates for this menu (0-d10)
0012 10  glossary file name
0022 15  list category name
0037 --  prefix text (unlimited length, P.string)
                                template 1 name (up to d15 characters,)
                                template 1 characters (unlimited length, P.string)
                                template 2 name (up to d15 characters,)
                                template 2 characters (unlimited length, P.string)
                                template 3 name (up to d15 characters,)
                                template 3 characters (unlimited length, P.string)
```

Figure 1: SEG.ER File Structure in AppleWorks 5.1 – Continued

Notes – Continued

```
format:  pos.  l.  used for
-----
          template 4 name (up to d15 characters,)
          template 4 characters (unlimited length, P.string)
          template 5 name (up to d15 characters,)
          template 5 characters (unlimited length, P.string)
          template 6 name (up to d15 characters,)
          template 6 characters (unlimited length, P.string)
          template 7 name (up to d15 characters,)
          template 7 characters (unlimited length, P.string)
          template 8 name (up to d15 characters,)
          template 8 characters (unlimited length, P.string)
          template 9 name (up to d15 characters,)
          template 9 characters (unlimited length, P.string)
          template 10 name (up to d15 characters,)
          template 10 characters (unlimited length, P.string)
          ends with 00
0100 01 menu 2 number (02 if defined, 00 if undefined)
0101 FF menu 2 data (same as above)
0200 01 menu 3 number (03 if defined, 00 if undefined)
0201 FF menu 3 data (same as above)
0300 01 menu 4 number (04 if defined, 00 if undefined)
0301 FF menu 4 data (same as above)
0400 01 menu 5 number (05 if defined, 00 if undefined)
0401 FF menu 5 data (same as above)
0500 01 menu 6 number (06 if defined, 00 if undefined)
0501 FF menu 6 data (same as above)
0600 01 menu 7 number (07 if defined, 00 if undefined)
0601 FF menu 7 data (same as above)
0700 01 menu 8 number (08 if defined, 00 if undefined)
0701 FF menu 8 data (same as above)
```

Because the length of "prefix text" and "temple x characters" is not limited, and the total length of items for one menu is not controlled, overflow may occur when the total number of entered bytes for one template is over d255. In that case, AppleWorks hangs up. The same bug was present in the "set pathnames" subprogram of AppleWorks 4.x, leading to the same result.

```
13 Format:  pos.  l.  used for
-----
0000 10 P.string
```

NAUG News

NAUG in Chicago

NAUG members in the Chicago area should stop by the NAUG booth at the upcoming Computer Central show. (Computer Central is the midwest's oldest and largest multi-vendor PC show for home and business. Although vendors focus on PC equipment, and software, you will find many other items at the show.) Present a copy of the address label on this issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* and you will receive a \$1 discount from the regular \$6 admission to the show.

The next Computer Central show is from 9:30-3PM

November 26th in the Physical Education Arena at the College of DuPage.

Be sure to say "Hello" to Howard Katz, Joe Walters, Bill Swiss, and George Murphy who graciously volunteered to staff the NAUG booth. Our thanks to long-time supporter Vic Weisskopf for donating the space to NAUG and to the other user groups at the show.

For more information, contact Computer Central at (708) 940-7547 or leave a message for Howard Katz on NAUG's bulletin board service. ■

Special Discounts for NAUG Members

AncestorWorks Tracks Your Genealogy

AppleWorks 5 users interested in their family genealogy will appreciate this special offer on AncestorWorks 5, Bud Simrin's new macro-based genealogy program for AppleWorks. AncestorWorks includes a TimeOut application that creates and manages four AppleWorks data base templates that store your data. The package, which contains pop-up glossaries and help screens, prints pedigree reports, and forward (descendent) and backward (ancestor) trees that summarize your data.

AncestorWorks can store data for more than 16,250 relatives (including up to 10 spouses and 20 children for NAUG members so-inclined), accepts scanned photographs that you can view from within the data base files, provides pop-up help screens and glossaries, accepts free-format information in a word processor window, and prints reports you can modify with AppleWorks' word processor. The program, which includes an address book data base you can use to enter names, telephone numbers, and other personal information, produces attractive ancestor and descendent tree reports for up to 125 generations.

AncestorWorks 5 requires AppleWorks 5.1. The program, which includes a 67-page on-disk manual, comes with a six month money-back guarantee.

AncestorWorks costs \$30 (plus \$5 s/h). A demonstration disk (with descendent trees limited to two generations) costs \$7.50; demo disk purchasers receive a \$7.50 credit toward the complete AncestorWorks package. A check or money order must accompany your order.

Bud Simrin, the developer of AncestorWorks, reports that the program is in final beta testing and will ship in January 1996.

[Dr. Bud Simrin, Drawer N, 9901 Ivy Leaf Lane, Fort Worth, Texas 76108-3821.]

NAUG Discount on Deja][

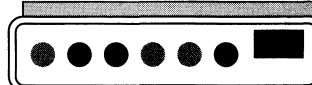
NAUG members can now get a significant discount on Deja][, JEM Software's program that lets you run AppleWorks 5 on Macintosh computers. Deja][offers Macintosh users all the features of AppleWorks 5 including macros, TimeOut (except for Paint and Graph), and everything else there is to love about the program.

New macro commands let AppleWorks speak text, play Macintosh sounds, and change screen colors. A snapshot feature captures an entire session, making it easy to resume the session later, even if you had two dozen files on your AppleWorks desktop. The word processor clipboard has automatic Macintosh conversion so you can use the Macintosh clipboard to transfer text from Macintosh programs into your AppleWorks word processor documents.

Deja][lists for \$128. Until January 1, 1996, NAUG members can buy the program directly from JEM for \$75 plus \$3 s/h. JEM prefers checks, but accepts Visa and MasterCard. NAUG members receive a 30-day satisfaction guarantee on Deja][.

Deja][requires AppleWorks 5.0 or later and System 7. Deja][, which is accelerated for the Power Macintosh, will run on '020 Macs, but very slowly. A fast '030 is the suggested minimum.

[JEM Software, 7578 Lamar Court, Arvada, Colorado 80003; e-mail: rbJEM@aol.com; Fax: (303) 422-4856.]



Connect with the NAUG Bulletin Board

Call the Electronic Forum, NAUG's popular AppleWorks bulletin board, for help with AppleWorks or to download templates, fonts, or utility programs. A free service of NAUG. Call (615) 359-8238 at speeds up to 14.4K bps.

How to Calculate Page Counts in Data Base Reports

by Keith Johnson

Robert Lissner made a wise decision when he made on-screen pagination a user-controllable feature in AppleWorks. As a result, AppleWorks does not continuously calculate your page breaks, which gives it a significant speed advantage over the other word processing programs developed for the Apple II. When you want to see the page breaks, pressing Apple-K does all the work. You can then press Apple-9 to jump to the last page and determine the number of pages in the document. *[Ed: See Mr. Johnson's macro in the January 1993 issue of the **AppleWorks Forum** for an even faster way to get page counts.]*

Unfortunately, it's not that easy to calculate the number of pages in your data base reports. But this month's macro adds that feature to AppleWorks 4.0 and later. *[Ed: The macro in Figure 1 works with AppleWorks 5.x. The "Changes for AppleWorks 4.x" section of this article (see page 16) describes the changes necessary to get the macro to run under AppleWorks 4.x.]*

This macro only works with tables-style reports. I'll leave writing a macro that paginates labels-style reports as an exercise for the reader.

How to Use the Macro

Follow these steps to use the macro:

1. Type the macro in *Figure 1* into your macro file.
2. Compile the file and save it as your default macro set. *[Ed.: Step-by-step directions for adding the macro to your default macro set appear in the sidebar "How to Add a Macro" in the April 1995 issue of the **AppleWorks Forum**.]*
3. Open or create a data base file and prepare one or more tables-format reports.
4. Press <oa-P> and get the report layout on your screen.
5. Set the Printer Options you desire. Then return to the Report Format screen and press <sa-K>. The macro will perform the calculations and display the result at the bottom of the screen. Press any key to erase the message.

Technical Details

The first eleven lines of the macro check that your screen is displaying a tables-style report format. (Memory location \$764d holds an "H" for tables, and a "V" for labels.)

The next step is to calculate the total number of printable lines per page by determining the length of the page, the top and bottom margins, and the number of lines per inch. The macro reads these values from different memory locations. All but the last setting are stored in units of 1/10 inch.

However, not all of this space will be available for your records. A page header, selection rules, a title line, and (in AppleWorks 5) blank lines after the title will all subtract from the usable space. All these values must also be determined by using the <peek> command to capture the values in various memory locations.

The spacing setting (single, double, or triple spacing) also affects the number of records that will print on each page. To complicate matters, AppleWorks spaces records strangely when anything but single spacing is selected. For instance, when you double space, AppleWorks inserts a blank line

Figure 1: Macro that Calculates Page Counts in Data Base Reports

```
K:<adb><
$1 = screen 69,1,6 :           { Store a selected part of the screen.           }
ifnot $1 = "Report" bell :     { If it is not the Report Format screen... }
stop : endif :                 { ...stop.                               }
x = peek $764d :               { Capture the type of report format.     }
ifnot x = 72 bell :            { If not tables format ("H"), sound a beep... }
stop : endif :                 { ...and stop.                           }
$1 = .peekstr $7500 :          { Store the current report name.         }
esc :                           { Go back to the Report Menu.             }
rtn :                           { Choose "Get a report..." again.        }
$0 = $1 : find : rtn :         { Return to the original report.         }
p = peek $7648 :               { Capture the page length, in tenths of an inch. }
t = peek $7649 :               { Capture the top margin, in tenths of an inch. }
b = peek $764a :               { Capture the bottom margin, in tenths of an inch. }
l = peek $764b :               { Capture the lines per inch setting (6 or 8). }
n = p - t - b :                { Calculate the space available in tenths of an inch. }
n = n * l :                    { Calculate the number of lines available... }
n = n/10 :                     { ...and convert it to tenths of an inch. }
h = peek $764f * 4 :           { Capture the number of lines in the basic header (0 or 4). }
s = 0 :                        { Initialize s, which will store the number of selection rules. }
                                { The next 6 lines determine the number of lines used by the selection rules. }
x = peek $76bf :               { Check the location that stores the category reference for rule #1. }
ifnot x = 0 s = 1 : endif :     { If it is not zero, set s = 1 because one rule is active. }
x = peek $76c1 :               { Check the location that stores the category reference for rule #2. }
ifnot x = 0 s = 2 : endif :     { If it is not zero, set s = 2 because two rules are active. }
x = peek $76c3 :               { Check the location that stores the category reference for rule #3. }
ifnot x = 0 s = 3 : endif :     { If it is not zero, set s = 3 because three rules are active. }
t = peek $7653 :               { Check if there are title lines (0 or 1). }
b = peek $77ad :               { Capture the number of blank lines after the title. }
n = n - h - t - b - s :        { Calculate the number of lines available for the printed records. }
x = peek $764e :               { Determine the spacing (single, double, triple). }
if x = 68 n = n/2 : endif :     { If double, divide by two. }
if x = 84 n = n/3 : endif :     { If triple, divide by three. }
r = peekword $9228 :           { Determine the number of records currently selected. }
p = r/n :                      { Calculate the number of complete pages. }
x = p*n : y = r - x :          { Calculate the spillover onto the final page. }
if y > 0 p = p + 1 : endif :    { If there is spillover, add a page to the count. }
$1 = "This report will print " + str$ p + " page(s). (key) " :
                                { Prepare the message. }
msg $1 :                       { Display the result. }
k = key : msg ">!"             { Let the user erase the message. }
```

before each record, rather than after, as might be expected. When you triple space, AppleWorks inserts blank lines both before and after each record. As a result, the macro's calculations may be off slightly when you double and triple space your output. (The macro could be tuned up to improve things. But the slight improvement in accuracy did not seem worth the additional programming it required.)

Selecting a subset of records for the report further complicates the process because AppleWorks adds up to three additional lines to the header on each page to accommodate the selection rules in effect for the report. AppleWorks stores the category number involved in the selection rules in three locations (\$76bf, \$76c1, and \$76c3). Here's how it works: If the first selection rule involves the fifth category, AppleWorks stores a "5" in location \$76bf. If the rule involves category 14, the location

My Favorite Macro...

contains a "14", and so on. When a particular rule is not used, the location contains a zero. The macro tests each location, setting variable *s* to the number of rules active.

But here's an interesting complication: The numbers in those three locations are only reliable at two distinct times: (1) When you first select the report from the Report Menu screen, and (2) When the report is actually printed. If you change the record selection rules, the values in the three memory locations only change when you print the report or when you <Escape> back to the Report Menu screen and re-select the report. Memory location \$9228, which stores the number of records selected, behaves similarly. Thus, the macro performs the <Escape> and report re-selection to make sure all the values are correct.

Finally, UltraMacros is only capable of integer arithmetic. That means that the calculation `<p = r/n>` near the end of the macro will generate an integer answer. In this macro, that calculates the number of pages that are full of data. In most cases there will be one additional partially-full page, but not always. The calculations following `<p = r/n>` check to see if there is some spillover onto a final page.

Changes for AppleWorks 4.x

The macro in *Figure 1* uses the AppleWorks 5 feature that inserts a chosen number of blank lines after the title. AppleWorks 4 does not have this feature. If you use AppleWorks 4, delete the line `b = peek $77ad`, and remove `- b` from the following line.

Conclusion

Now that I finished the macro, I understand why the various AppleWorks programmers never included an <oa-K> command in the data base! But anything is possible with UltraMacros. ■

[Keith Johnson is Associate Director of the Fleishmann Planetarium at the University of Nevada.]

Special Offers

Special NAUG Discounts from Marin MacroWorks

Marin MacroWorks recently released two new sets of AppleWorks add-ons.

One Touch Commands includes 15 TimeOut add-ons originally offered by Quality Computers and recently updated for AppleWorks 5.x by Will Nelken. A description of the earlier version of this disk appears in the article entitled "How to Use 'One Touch Commands' with AppleWorks" on page 10 of the June 1995 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

HotKeys #1 is a set of new TimeOut add-ons including:

Clipper: Saves or prints any portion of a word processor document.

ColumnCalc: Sums a column or range in any AppleWorks file.

DB Marker: Highlights individual categories on-screen.

File Mover: Moves files between desktops.

FlexiCalc: Calculates only specified rows in a spreadsheet.

Hiligher Plus: Auto-dials the highlighted telephone number.

MultiColumn DJ: Prints a word processor document in columns on an HP DeskJet.

MultiColumn IW: Same as above but for an ImageWriter.

NumConverter: Converts decimal/hexadecimal numbers.

Print Months: Types the months into rows or columns of any document.

SS WordWrap: Automatic word wrap in spreadsheet columns.

Transporter: Copies data base reports between files.

The One Touch Commands disk require AppleWorks 5.0 or later. HotKeys requires AppleWorks 4.0 or later. Each disk costs \$12.95, postpaid. Pre-paid orders only; no credit card, COD, or purchase orders accepted.

[Marin MacroWorks, 1675 Grand Avenue, Suite 1, San Rafael, California 94901; Internet: w.nelken1@genie.com.] ■

How to Use Zip Drives on Your Apple IIe

[Ed: An article in the August/September 1995 issue of the **AppleWorks Forum** described how to use Zip Drives with Apple IIgs computers. That article did not include information to help Apple IIe users install or use Zip Drives with their systems. Here are two letters we received on the NAUG BBS to help Apple IIe owners decide whether to get a Zip Drive for their system.]

Dear NAUG,

Although I don't own a Zip Drive, my colleagues report that the Zip Drive works well with Apple's High Speed SCSI card on an Apple IIe. Just make sure that there's a cartridge in the drive when you start the computer. (I have this same problem with the Verbatim 20 megabyte cartridge system; it's not a "problem" as much as just a ProDOS requirement for identifying all the devices online.)

All you need to do is format the drive and use it. The Zip 25 megabyte cartridge should work with no problem. You can use either Apple's High Speed SCSI Utility Disk or RamFast's built-in utilities to partition the 100-megabyte cartridges. RamFast owners can use the card to swap the different partitions in and out to get the full benefit of the larger size disk.

All of these problems are caused by ProDOS's inability to recognize more than 32 megabytes per partition.

Howard Katz
Batavia, Illinois

Success with the Zip Drive

Dear NAUG,

I'm happy to report that my new Zip Drive is running successfully from slot 7 on my Apple IIe connected to an Apple High Speed SCSI card. (My Apple High Speed SCSI card is in slot 7 with a Roadrunner internal drive (from Memory Plus) in slot 3 and the Zip chained to it.) I partitioned the Zip into as many as four drives. The first partition boots, acts like any other device, and seems to run fast enough to be practical.

So far, I'm impressed. I plan to use the Zip as a backup device and a handy home-to-work file/program transporter. The Zip is quite a product! Thanks for suggesting it, NAUG!

David Gillespie
Lakewood, Colorado

AppleWorks 5.x Data Base Problems

Dear Cathleen,

I'd like my fellow NAUG members to know about two problems they will encounter when they use the data base module in AppleWorks 5.0 and 5.1.

First, the Apple-ditto command works differently than in earlier versions of AppleWorks.

With earlier versions of AppleWorks, your computer beeps after you use Apple-ditto to copy data past the last record in a list of selected records.

However, AppleWorks 5.x starts by copying the data into your selected records...just like all the earlier versions of AppleWorks. But after it changes the last selected record, AppleWorks 5.x cancels the selection rules and starts copying the data into all the records.

You'd better be careful if you use Apple-ditto with AppleWorks 5.x. You might end up copying data into the wrong records.

The second problem affects the format of spreadsheet data that you import into an AppleWorks 5.x data base. Specifically, data from locked spread-

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sheet cells changes format when you import the data into a data base. Try this:

1. Create a spreadsheet with two columns: NAME and NUMBER.
2. Enter three names and numbers with 2, 3, and 4 decimal digits into the cells.
3. Create a data base with the same categories: NAME and NUMBER.
4. Press Apple-O and set the rules so that AppleWorks imports the NUMBER entry from the spreadsheet when the names match.
5. Insert records for the three names. Note that the NUMBER is imported in the format specified in the spreadsheet cell.

So far...so good. Now...

6. Protect the NUMBER column in the spreadsheet so "Nothing" can be changed.
7. Return to the data base and insert three records with the same names. Note that the imported numbers are not in the right format.

Make sure that you unprotect all the cells in any spreadsheet that you plan to link to a data base file.

Mitchell Bernstein
Marlton, New Jersey

[Ed: Randy Brandt suggests a creative work-around for AppleWorks 5.x's Apple-ditto problem. His trick is to select the obverse of the rules you want in effect and use the AppleWorks clipboard to move those records above the data you plan to ditto. Then jump to the records that you want to change. Since those records are now at the end of the file, you can ditto to your heart's content. AppleWorks will beep when it changes the last record in the file.]

For example, imagine that you want to fill in "USA" for all records that do not have an entry in the COUNTRY category. You would set the rules to "COUNTRY is NOT blank". Then move all the selected records to the clipboard, and paste them at the top of the file. Now all the records without COUNTRY entries are at the bottom of the file, so you can ditto through them to the end without affecting any filled-in records.]

Late News from Quality Computers and NAUG

Quality Computers Sells to Scantron

Quality Computers, a leading vendor of Apple II equipment and software, is now a subsidiary of Scantron, a well-established manufacturer of electronic test scoring and scanning equipment. According to Joe Gleason, President of Quality, ownership by Scantron gives Quality immediate access to Scantron's 70 field representatives who sell directly to schools and other educational institutions. Mr. Gleason suggests that Quality's customers should see no difference in the operation of the company, which is now called "Scantron Quality Computers".

[Scantron Quality Computers, 20200 E. Nine Mile Road, St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48080; (800) 443-6697; Fax: (810) 774-2698.]

Public Domain Catalog on NAUG on Disk

NAUG members who want the current version of NAUG's Public Domain Catalog should check out this month's issue of **NAUG on Disk**.

The November 1995 issue of **NAUG on Disk** contains an electronic copy of all the articles in this issue of the **AppleWorks Forum**, complete copies of all the Public Domain disks we added to NAUG's Public Domain Library this month, and an AppleWorks word processor file with an updated version of NAUG's Public Domain Catalog. You can use AppleWorks to search the catalog for the templates, utilities, fonts, and graphics you need to complete your personal collection. (NAUG's Public Domain Library will remain open to serve you until the end of the year.)

NAUG on Disk costs \$10, which includes first class postage. International orders by credit card only; international postage additional. **NAUG on Disk** requires a 3.5-inch disk drive.

New Disks in the NAUG Library

Barrows' Utilities – Disk 19

NAUG's Public Domain Library now includes Roy Barrows' nineteenth disk of powerful and useful macro-based utilities for AppleWorks. The utilities on this disk require AppleWorks 5.0 or later. The disk includes:

Doc.Count: Four menu-driven utilities that count the number of words in a word processor document or in any block of text that you highlight. Doc.Count can also count the number of pages in a document and the number of occurrences of a string of text in a document.

Edit.Tools: Adds valuable editing tools to AppleWorks. Automatically sets, calls, and deletes markers, switches letters and words, converts words to upper or lower case, capitalizes words and indents text to the current cursor position. Edit.Tools also deletes words, lines, sentences, and blocks of text, and restores the deleted text. Includes a comprehensive help screen.

File.Mark: Inserts identifying information at the beginning of a word processor file. The inserted data includes the file name, date, and time the file was created, the location from which the file was last loaded onto the desktop, the total number of lines in the file, and the total number of pages in the document. Helpful for differentiating between similar files.

Gloss.DB: Adds a glossary function to AppleWorks 5.x's data base module.

Word.Search: Searches a word processor file for all occurrences of any word or phrase you enter. Indicates the total number of occurrences and line citations for each occurrence of the word.

Line.Find: Jumps to any line number you specify in a word processor document. A useful companion to "Word.Search".

Lib.Tool: A menu-driven utility that adds functionality to TimeOut File Librarian. Lib.Tool automatically creates file libraries, launches any task file at

the current path, and quickly loads binary picture files and AppleWorks files from the current path. Requires TimeOut File Librarian.

Analyze 5.0: Creates an alphabetized list of all the words in a word processor file. Makes it easy to create custom dictionaries and study the words you use in your writing.

DataSelect: Quickly transfers data from an individual data base record into a word processor document.

Number.Line: Inserts line numbers at the beginning of every line of a word processor document. Useful for legal documents and for helping students locate specific citations in a document.

PageMark: A menu-driven page marking system. Also generates a "Mark Location List" that makes it easy to locate the markers in your document.

Screen.Notes: A menu-driven utility that lets you create and save small Post-It-like notes within AppleWorks.

Window.Plus: Opens a three-cell spreadsheet "window" in any AppleWorks word processor document.

Word.Zap: Removes duplicate words from word lists that you create with Mr. Barrows' Analyze utility.

Barrows' Utilities – Disk 19 contains both TimeOut and task file versions of each utility, word processor files with annotated copies of the macros, and documentation in AppleWorks word processor files on the disk. Macro authors will enjoy studying Mr. Barrows' macros to see how he designs and implements these features.

Barrows' Utilities – Disk 19 is available in 5.25-inch (\$4) and 3.5-inch (\$6) format; add \$2 s/h *per order*. Order from NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187; (313) 454-1115; Fax: (313) 454-1965. *Bar-*

“
**Here are
Roy Barrows'
last disks for
AppleWorks.**”

Public Domain Update...

rows' Utilities – Disk 19 will also appear on this month's issue of **NAUG on Disk**.

AppleWorks 3.0 Utilities

Mr. Barrows also released six new and upgraded utilities for AppleWorks 3.0. These include:

AWP.Works: Adds valuable editing tools to AppleWorks. Similar to the Edit.Tools utilities on Barrows' Utilities – Disk 19 above.

WorkArounds 3.1: Routines that convert macros written for UltraMacros 4.3 to run under UltraMacros 3.1.

ASP.Window: Opens a three-cell spreadsheet "window" in any AppleWorks word processor document.

BoxDraw: Draws a box around any square or rectangular block you highlight.

Super.Clip: Adds 10 one-line clipboards to AppleWorks 3.0.

ADBWindow: Adds a glossary feature to AppleWorks 3.0's data base module.

Mr. Barrows does not think these AppleWorks 3.0 utilities merit their own disk, so **NAUG** will only distribute the utilities on this month's issue of **NAUG on Disk**, which costs \$10 (including shipping) from **NAUG**. (International orders by credit card only; international shipping additional.) **NAUG on Disk** requires a 3.5-inch disk drive.

Thanks to Roy Barrows

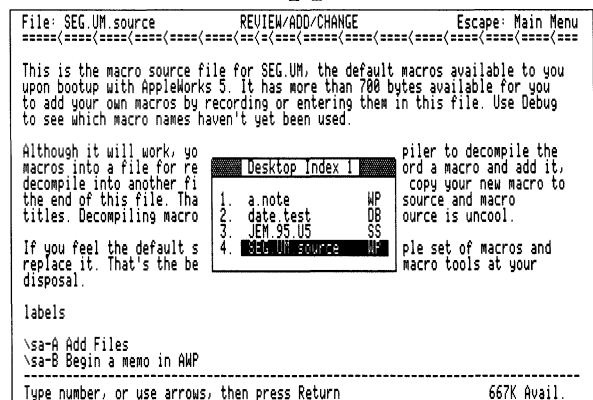
Mr. Barrows also announced that these will be the last disks he releases for AppleWorks.

As **NAUG** members know, Roy Barrows has been a selfless and outstanding contributor to the AppleWorks community. Over the past four years he has developed more than two dozen disks filled with valuable utilities and has written more than a dozen published and unpublished articles for the *AppleWorks Forum*. And Mr. Barrows often calls the **NAUG** office with encouragement, suggestions, and ideas. Yet he has consistently refused payment or even reimbursement for his work.

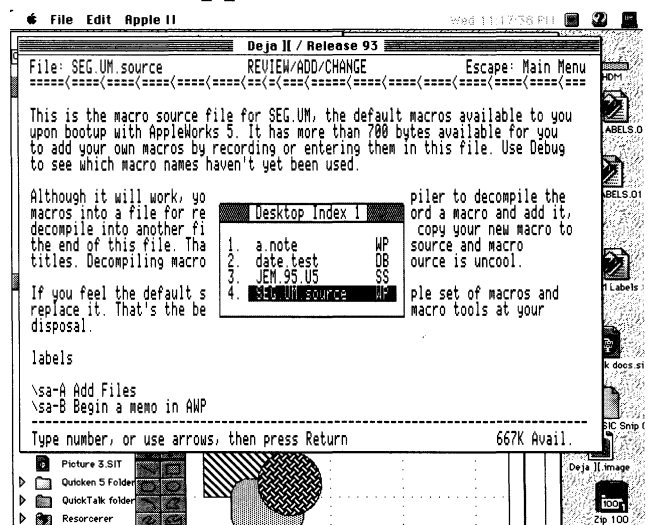
We want to express our heart-felt appreciation for Mr. Barrows altruistic contributions to the AppleWorks community.

NAUG members who want to express their appreciation can reach Mr. Barrows at 73 East Street, Sharon, Connecticut 06069.

This is AppleWorks:



This is AppleWorks on the Mac:



Any questions?

Deja II by Mark Munz & Randy Brandt
JEM Software, 7578 Lamar Ct, Arvada, CO 80003
Email: rbJEM@aol.com Fax: 303-422-4856

Introductory Price: \$75 + \$3 s/h
Requires AppleWorks 5 and System 7
Accelerated for PowerMac, runs on '020 or better

Computer Light Bulbs

Here are twelve smiles, smirks, and guffaws for those who take their computers too seriously.

Q: How many Windows programmers does it take to change a light bulb?

A: 472. One to write `WinGetLightBulbHandle`, one to write `WinQueryStatusLightBulb`, one to write `WinGetLightSwitchHandle`, etc.

Q: How many managers does it take to change a light bulb?

A: We've formed a task force to study the problem of why light bulbs burn out, and figure out what, exactly, we supervisors can do to make the bulbs work smarter, not harder.

Q: How many MIS guys (gals) does it take to change a light bulb?

A: MIS has received your request concerning your hardware problem, and has assigned your request Service Number 39712. Please use this number for any future reference to this light bulb issue. As soon as a technician becomes available, you will be contacted.

Q: How many WordPerfect support technicians does it take to change a light bulb?

A: We have an exact copy of the light bulb here, and it seems to be working fine. Can you tell me what kind of system you have? OK. Now, exactly how dark is it? OK, there could be four or five things wrong. Have you tried the light switch?

Q: How many Microsoft technicians does it take to change a light bulb?

A: Three. Two holding the ladder and one to screw the light bulb into a faucet.

Q: How many Microsoft Vice Presidents does it take to change a light bulb?

A: Eight. One to change the bulb, and seven to make sure Microsoft gets \$2.00 for every light bulb ever changed anywhere in the world.

Q: How many software developers does it take to change a light bulb?

A: The light bulb works fine on the system in my office.

Q: How many C++ programmers does it take to change a light bulb?

A: You're still thinking procedurally. A properly designed light bulb object will inherit a change method from a generic light bulb class, so all you'd have to do is send a light bulb change message.

Q: How long does it take a DEC repairman to change a light bulb?

A: It depends on how many burned out bulbs he brought with him.

Q: How many Windows users does it take to change a light bulb?

A: One, but he'll swear up and down that it was just as easy for him as it would have been for a Macintosh user.

Q: How many Apple Newtons does it take to change a light bulb?

A: Foux! There to eat lemons, axe gravy soup.
[Ed: You have to try the Newton's frustrating handwriting recognition capabilities to appreciate this one!]

Q: How many Microsoft engineers does it take to change a light bulb?

A: None. Bill Gates just redefined Darkness™ as the new industry standard. ■

[Our thanks to our anonymous colleagues who uploaded these items to the Internet.]

— NAUG Membership Fulfillment —

Use this worksheet to tell us how you would like the balance of the funds we owe you.

Step 1: Determine how many months remain in your membership. Check the expiration date on the address label on the back of this newsletter. Circle the month and year of your membership expiration date in the table to the right. Write the number of months remaining in your membership here: _____

Months Remaining

<u>Expiration</u>	<u>Months</u>	<u>Expiration</u>	<u>Months</u>	<u>Expiration</u>	<u>Months</u>
January 1996	1	January 1997	11	January 1998	21
February 1996	2	February 1997	12	February 1998	22
March 1996	3	March 1997	13	March 1998	23
April 1996	4	April 1997	14	April 1998	24
May 1996	5	May 1997	15	May 1998	25
June 1996	6	June 1997	16	June 1998	26
September 1996	7	September 1997	17	September 1998	27
October 1996	8	October 1997	18	October 1998	28
November 1996	9	November 1997	19	February 1999	32
December 1996	10	December 1997	20		

Step 2: Pick one of the following:

- Send me two months of the *ClarisWorks Journal* for each remaining month of my NAUG membership.
- Send me copies of all 90 available back issues of the *AppleWorks Forum*. (Requires \$7.50 s/h for members who expire before April 1996.)
- Send me what you owe me in books, public domain disks, and other NAUG items at special close-out prices. (Complete the "Clean Us Out Option" order form on the following page.)
- Send me a one year subscription to the following magazine(s). (This option is only available to members who expire after February 1996. Members who expire after December 1996 qualify for two subscriptions. Publishers often take more than 12 weeks to deliver your first issue.)

<input type="checkbox"/> Byte	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal	<input type="checkbox"/> PC Computing	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Life	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal	<input type="checkbox"/> PC Magazine	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal
<input type="checkbox"/> MacUser	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal	<input type="checkbox"/> PC World	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal
<input type="checkbox"/> Macworld	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal	<input type="checkbox"/> Windows Sources	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal
<input type="checkbox"/> Multimedia World	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal		
- Send me a check for \$_____ which reimburses me for the balance of my membership. USA members should multiply the number determined in step #1 by \$3 (second class) or \$4.60 (first class). Canadian members should multiply by \$4.00 (second class) or \$5.20 (air mail). International members should multiply by \$4.40 (surface) or \$6.70 (airmail). NAUG on Disk members should multiply by \$10. (This option is not available for members who had complimentary extensions to their membership.)
- Please accept the balance of my account as a donation to NAUG. Use the money to continue the NAUG BBS and other electronic services and to maintain the archive of all the NAUG software. (Thank you for your donation.)

Step 3: Fill in your mailing address. Then mail to NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, MI 48187. Please mail this form by December 15, 1995 so we can process your request before we close at the end of the year.

Name _____ NAUG Member Number _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone (Home) _____ Phone (Work) _____

— Clean Us Out Option —

NAUG members can use their membership credit to purchase in-stock merchandise at the following "Clean Us Out" prices. Here's your chance to buy \$28 books for \$2.50 and public domain disks for \$1. (The November issue of **NAUG on Disk** contains a complete catalog of the disks available from NAUG's Public Domain Library. **NAUG on Disk** costs \$10 (including shipping) from NAUG.)

This sale is limited to stock on hand and is open to all NAUG members but not to the general public. NAUG members without adequate membership credit can purchase merchandise by check or credit card at these clean-us-out prices. Items in short

supply are indicated by an asterisk. These items are reserved for members using their membership credit and should be ordered by phone or fax only so we can notify you if we are out of stock. This offer expires December 15, 1995 so we can fill your order before we close on December 31.

You can order up to the full amount of your membership credit. Include payment for all items that you order beyond your credit. If you order less than the full amount of your credit, the balance will be treated as a contribution to NAUG.

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_____	5.25-inch disks (recycled)		0.10	_____	Witkin: Success with AppleWorks-II	9.95	1.00
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_____	Apple IIe Mouse and interface*	129.95	20.00				
_____	AppleWorks 3.0 Entry Points*	12.50	5.00		Public Domain Disks (List the disks you want)	5.25-inch	3.5-inch
_____	AppleWorks 3.0 Command Cards (pk of 20)	5.95	1.00	_____		1.00	1.50
_____	AppleWorks Handbook: Vol. II	27.95	2.50	_____		1.00	1.50
_____	AppleWorks Wall Charts	7.95	1.00	_____		1.00	1.50
_____	How to Get Started - Data Base	5.00	1.00	_____		1.00	1.50
_____	How to Get Started - Spreadsheet	7.50	1.00	_____		1.00	1.50
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**Limited quantity - Fax and phone orders only.*

Step 3: Payment information if you order more than your membership balance:

☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa ☐ Check enclosed

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Signature _____ Phone _____

Step 4: Shipping information:

Name _____ NAUG Member Number _____

Address (No P.O. Boxes, please.) _____

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Airmail outside North America	\$67	\$134
NAUG on Disk ²	\$90	\$180

Total \$ _____

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Credit Card Account # _____

Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

¹ Avoids future price increases.

² U.S. Price. International orders by credit card only.

³ Payment must accompany all purchase orders.

NAUG shares members' addresses with other users groups and selected vendors. If you do not want to receive mail from these agencies, check here: ☐

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Happy Thanksgiving!

— From your friends at NAUG.

AppleWorks Forum

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